TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1890.

Landon Offices of THE BUR, All demonunications should be addressed to FRANK M. WHITE, 450 Strand, London, W. C.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN termed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before also o'clock.

The Force Bill.

The principal thing in President HARwrany's message is a zealous recommen dation that the Force bill should be taken up and pressed through Congress.

There is little need of any further argument upon this subject. This bill is simply a revolution. Its one purpose is to continue the dominant party in power; and to this and its promoters are willing to destroy local self-government, to overthrow the rights of citizens and of communities, and to change a republic of free elections into a concentrated party despotism.

This scheme should be resisted deter minedly, unyieldingly, uncompromisingly, by every Democrat. If necessary, every means of delay and obstruction should be resorted to in Congress. The mischiefs that are sure to arise from such a political revolution are so great and so grave as to evershadow every other question.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist among Democrats concerning other subjects, let there be unity and cooperation concerning this. Preserve the liberties of the recorde! Put down the Republican conspiracy to destroy them!

The Meeting of the Alliance.

The annual meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance will begin at Ocala, Florida, to-day. Since the elections the politi clans of the Alliance have been trying to make it a national political party, and it is expected that its future course will be deelded at the meeting. With three Goverpors. TILLMAN of South Carolina, BUCHANAN of Tennessee, and Norther of Georgia, and a number of newly elected Congressmen among the delegates, it will be only natural If they think that the Alliance is a decided political power. The conservatives among them, however, may be inclined to doubt the permanence of the movement, remembering the sudden rise and fall of previous granger and labor parties. The defeats suffered by the Alliance in the election of Gen. GORDON as a Senator in Congress from Georgia and the reflection of Senator Pugh in Alabama were sharp reminders to its members that even where the Alliance has ancied itself to be strong it has not displaced the older and enduring political forces.

In the uncertainty which still envelops the political side of the Alliance, its resolve in regard to 1892 may not be of absolutely solid importance. The declaration of its economic programme, on the other hand. will be of immediate interest, and may have considerable effect upon the economic legislation of the Fifty-second Congress. The Bub-Treasury bill is an impossibility, whether the Ocala meeting pronounces in its fevor or not.

The general movement for the free coinage of silver may be stimulated by the demand of the Allance for free coinage; and in the South and West at least there may be a revival of the cry for inflation of the circulating medium. Finance is even more interested than politics in the platform of the Alliance. Aside from the treatment of the currency and banking, will the Florida Convention put as much of HENRY GEORGE and EDWARD BELLAMY into its plans of legislation as was found in the St. Louis platform of the Alliance?

A review of the treffic situation on all the great trunk lines during the quarter just ended leads to the conclusion that the recent halt in railroad mismanagement was not called any too soon. The demoralization of the great railroad properties had become so complete that it had begun visibly to communicate itself to the general business Interests of the country. The disturbances now apparent in commercial circles, both East and West, are attributable to no other cause than the mismanagement of our great railroad systems. The depravity and dishonesty which have so long characterized the conduct of the Western railroad managers, especially those directly responsible for rates in and about Chicago, was fitly described by the President of one of the Northwestern lines, when he recently said that a term in the penitentiary would be a proper recognition of such a gross betraval of trust as they had been guilty of.

The whole Western situation had reached a point in which the bankruptcy of the roads and the ruin of the people who invested in them was not the only resulting evil to be foared nor the greatest danger that threatened. The entire commercial system of the country was invaded with doubt, apprebens'on, and pecuniary uneasiness; and that it reflected and still reflects so strongly the fall of the BARINGS is due solely to the conditions prevailing in railroad management. We pointed out, some weeks prior to the culmination of the financial troubles in London, that the time had arrived when some reorganization of railroad methods had become absolutely necessary if we were to avert the greatest panic and financial disaster ever known in the history of our country. We said that the time had come when the railroad Presidents should be called together, not to air personal grievances, determine petty quarrels, or deal with the trivialities of "gentlemen's agreements," but to face a situation so grave that the very knowledge of its existence implied

disnater. We are glad to know that that meeting will presently be called, and that when it is called it will be for the purpose of giving formal shape and sanction to already ac complished facts. The new agreement is radical and absolute in its application. Compliance with its conditions will be universal, and in its operation it will bring about a condition of general business secu rity that the country has not known since railroads first began to compete with each other dishonestly and full into the adminis-

tration of gamblers and knaves. The salvation of our railroads, and with their salvation the security and prosperity of all our commerce, iles in honest, econon ical, and systematic management. We want cheap rates for our shippers, good wages for the men who do the work, and an honest return to the people who own the property. We do not ask for the millennium. but there is no country in the world where railroads can be operated as cheaply and as

profitably as they can be in the United States, and all that is needed to a satisfac-tory return is an adequate exhibition of the mmodity known as common sense.

No Government Savings Banks Mr. JOHN WANAMARER, Postmaster-General of the United States, in his annual report makes the following recommendation in respect to postal savings banks:

"I recommend that the Post Office Department "I recommend that the Post Office Department be authorized to establish postal savings banks, under regulations formulated by the Fostmanter-General; that the said banks be located as follows: (1) Is States having no laws requisiting savings banks; (2) in any other States, upon potition of a considerable number of residents of any one locality; and (3) not more numerously than one Fost Office for every ten miles of area; that the interest to be paid depositors shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of each year, and be one-half of 1 per cent. less than the average rate paid to depositors by private bankers; eccach year, and se one-mail or year continual and an average rate paid to depositors by private bankers: that all postal savings reserved within a State shall be placed on deposits with the national banks of that State shall be placed on deposits with the national banks of that State shall be placed on application, in such amounts and at such interests at the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and that all such denosits be declared by special enactment pr

This is a very pretty scheme, but will the Postmaster-General be kind enough to poin out any provision in the Constitution which permits his department or any other depart nent of the Federal Government to go into the savings bank business?

Furthermore, cannot the people of this country take care of their money without the assistance of the Government? We rather think they can.

The Post Office Department does not do

the work already committed to its charge with such conspicuous success as to con vince the people that it ought to be intrusted with a banking business in addition. In this very report of Mr. WANAMAKER'S he denounces the New York Post Office building as totally inadequate to the requirements o the postal service, and says that better quarters are needed; yet it is only a few years ago that this building was put up by Republican Administration at immen pense, and now it is condemned by a Repub Honn Postmaster-General

We are against any extension of Federal power. To turn every Post Office in the land into a savings bank would only tend to strengthen the authority of the Federal officeholders throughout the country. The scheme is of doubtful constitutionality, to say the least, and should be opposed by

How Many People Are There in Africa

In a letter from EMIN Pasha, written at Mpwapwa while on his way to the great lakes he said the trade route from Zanzihar to Tanganyika, after being closed for two years by the war between the Germans and the Arabs, was open again. He was meeting thousands of carriers collected in large caravana, who were bearing a great quantity of ivory to the coast. The other day a despatch announced that TIPPU TIB had started for Zanzibar with 7,000 porters loaded with ivory. This is undoubtedly the largest carayan that has ever travelled to the sea in the equatorial regions. For years TIPPU TIB's caravans have been the largest on the road between central Africa and the coast, but his present expedition is at least twice as large as any he has hitherto despatched from his ivory collecting grounds. The British trader, Mr. STOKES, a while ago piloted a caravan of over 2,000 carriers to the coast. The increasing trade between central Africa and Zanzibar is clearly shown by the fact that such caravans as these were unknown until within the past few years.

Now and then we are surprised by new testimony regarding the density of population in some parts of Africa. Capt. KLING who has been exploring the country behind the German protectorate of Togo on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, has just reported his visit to Jerrapa, a hitherto un known town. Suddenly coming within sight of it as he ascended a hill, he says he was astonished to see the huts stretching away in straight lines as far as the eye could reach. During his stay he ascertained that the town contained at least 4,000 large buts. representing probably a population of 25,000 people. In two or three days' steaming up the Tchuapa River, GRENFELL and Von moors counted in that remarkable region, which they were the first to visit, about 9,000 huts, scattered thickly over the hillsides and along the banks of the river. On the Mobangi River, north of the Congo, along the east and west routes further south which WISSMANN and WOLF followed and in not a few other localities, equally

remarkable reports of the density of population have been made. Very wild estimates have been given by some explorers of the population of Africa. In the opinion of such conservative writers as Mr. RAVENSTEIN, who does not accept the figures given by some travellers, the continent must contain at least 127,000,000 inhabitants. Strange as it seems, the population of Africa to the square mile is nearly as great as that of North America, and LEVAS-SEUR, the French statistician, makes it even greater. Nearly half of our continent is practically uninhabitable, while almost the whole of Africa, which is much larger than North America, is inhabited, even the Sahara Desert having many thousands of residents. Owing to intertribal wars and the slave

is increasing very slowly, if at all. The fact that Equatorial Africa is, for a torrid country, quite thickly peopled, seems to bear out the statement of many travellers that its climate is more endurable than that of most equatorial regions. The millions who live there are in striking contrast with the exceedingly sparse population of the great Amazon valley. The reason of this larger population is undoubtedly the fact that Equatorial Africa is for the most part an elevated plateau, while the Amazon valley lies only a few hundred feet above the level of the sea, until the foothills of the Cordilleras are reached.

chase, it is believed the population of Africa

A Devotee.

Col. ALEXANDER KAISEB MCCLURE is often funny, but never funnier than when on his

knees before the Stuffed Prophet. The handsome Colonel's emotional adoration, and unquestioning, childlike faith in the reality of what bulges behind the integuments and stitches are enough to make a Market street car horse laugh. Listen to Col. ALEXANDER KAISER MCCLURE intoning his ritual:

"It was Grovan Curratars who commanded the trust of the people by his stubborn fidelity to honest govern-ment and his implacable hostility to jobbing profigacy." What particular incident has the Colonel in mind? Is it the stubborn fidelity to honest government and the implacable hostility to obbing profligacy manifested by the Stuffed Prophet in his treatment of Augustus H GARLAND, Attorney-General of the United

States and mainstay of the great Pan-Electrie conspiracy and job? Very possibly. Mountains may melt or move before such powerful faith as that of Colonel McClure.

The Congo Free State is getting to be a very expensive affair. When STANLEY left its management a few years ago it cost the King of the Belgians only about \$200,000 a year. Today he is contributing toward its support

8900,000 a year out of his private purpe, and the Belgian Government has agreed to furnish annually twice as much, or \$400,000, in aid of its finances. The State now asserts that the work devolving upon her in the suppression of the slave trade will increase the expenses because it as the second state. youd the \$600,000 per annum now provide denied her by the Berlin treaty to impose duty on goods received from other countries.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Sa Morning News, contradicts the Hon. ROBERT C. Ould of Virginia with the averment that "in this part of the South it is not believed that Mr. CLEVELAND thinks he is a bigger man than his party;" and that "Governor Hill is not preferred for the Democratic nomination of 1892." At the same time the Indianapolis Sen tinel rises to a recently expressed opinion that the next delegation of Indiana will be for Governor Hill, and says it will be impossible.

We imagine that both of our contemporaries labor under a misconception. The State of Indiana and the State of Georgia are each filled with the most unmistakable signs o preference for the Democracy's success over its defeat. What more reasonable than that this feeling should be confirmed in 1892 by the emphatic declaration in the Democratic National Convention that they are solid for HILL and victory?

There have been problems and problems in chess without ever revealing one more interesting than that presented by the existing stage of the Evans gambit game in the match between STRINITZ and TECHNOORIN. As I pable of an opinion sees a sure defeat for STE mrz; but the latter save that the game is his If there is a solution of its complications in his favor, he alone knows it, and the rest of the chess world is in the dark. Can no one else but STEINITZ solve the problem?

MARY ANDERSON'S favorite dog is a Newfound-and, ORRESTINE BILLSON and Mrs. Liberty prefer St. Ber-

Women who are so unfortunate as to have no children of their own are very apt to turn their attention to pet dogs.

Should David Bennett Mill New Become

Press the Wathinston Soutinel. The Senate is a body of repose and dignity, well suited for public men passing off the stage, and whose ambition is satisfied with retention. They know that no Senator in actual service has ever been elected President, and therefore are content to renounce aspiration for an honor from which they are excluded by tradition.

Governor Hill is in the prime of life and, in one sense Governor Hill is in the prime of life and, in one sense, at the beginning of a career to be marked by greater distinction than he has yet attained, unless the signs and the instruction of experience are at fault. He more emigently the forement Democras in the Union, with the greatest State at his back.

Buth a leader must not be shelved in the Senate nor takes from the field of usefulness and direction where his qualities are most needed. His place is at the front

until the Democracy is fully established in power and ared a long ascendancy by wise states

The Prices of Farm Produce Improving. From an Interview with J. W. Booksealter in the Cincin

field Ohio. "Now," said Mr. Bookwalter, " I make the prediction that the next boom in the United States is going to be in farm lands. I had the foresight several years ago to buy a large quantity of land in Kansas and Kebraska—the very States which have been swapt over by this protest against the McKinley bill. My argument was that we had taken up nearly all the good lands. That is so much the case new that there is, literally speaking, no more great West to occupy. The only way we can add to the productive lands of the United States hereafter is by reclaiming the swamp lands or by irri-gating the desert and dry lands. Both of those processes are very slow and very expensive. The natural land has been taken up, and if in large quantities that ubdivision must ensue higher prices for land."

Mr. Bookwalter took out a peneil and began to demon

strate to the following effect:

"We are now able to export a surplusage of breatuffs and other food enough to supply only 5,000,000 people. All the rest that is raised out of the ground is consumed by our 03,000,000 or more of Americans. At the present rate of the increase of our population, and the present rate of the increase of our population, and considering the stoppage of the supply of new land, we shall in aix years eat ourselves everything that we raise in the country. This is so inevitable that there is going to be an increase of the farming population; it is going to pay hereafter to be a farmer. When we have no surplus to export, the world still desiring to partake of our crops, the prices must go higher, and I think that the farmer, after having had a few years of low prices.

is going to have good rates speedily.

"They are a little better now than they have been, and he feels encouraged. This occupation of the soil extends also to the cattle ranches, of which there are fewer than there were. In short, the country is settle up, whereas for about twenty years we have been read-ing upon new land, breaking up 100 much soil, and making the competition too great among the farmers.

They Hen It to the Street From the Atlanta Constitution

Seme of the Mugwump and Cleveland papers have said enough to throw a very clear light upon the situ-ation in New York. Only the other day the New York Commercial Advertiser, a strong Cleveland paper, had the following paragraph: "For Interment in the National Senatery-David B. Hill." There is the whole scheme of the Governor's opponents in one brief sen-

With this pointer, it is easy to see why the Mugwomps on of Cleveland's friends that Hill's "proper place is in the Senate," will now be readily understood. The end in view is simply to switch Governor Hill off the Presi-

The Indians-A Reform Demanded,

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN—Sir: Why designate the sexes among our Indians by the terms "bucks and squawa" instead of "males and females," or "men and women." used in English when spanking of all other human beings! The term "bucks" has always sounded to me particularly repulsive, indecrous, and unchris-tian. It expresses arrogant, brutal contempt on the part of a powerful, dominating, conquering race ever a

part or a powers, dominating, conquering race ever a weaker, subjurated one.

The Indian has an immortal soni just as a white man, and redeemed by the same precious means. There are a few well-authenticated instances of Indian women (and, for aught I know, men as well) who have lived very hely lives and died most edifying deaths. An ac-count of one of these is given in i'. E Bishop Kipp's (of California) first book on Jesuit missions

The terms equawe and psupouses may be tolerated (though it seems to me they might advantageously be dropped), for they are indian words; but, in the name of good taste, propriety, and Christian feeling, let there be a stop to calling other men, even though they be wild Indians, bucks.

Native Americas.

The Irish Famine Fund.

To the Eulea of The Stx-Sir: The Irish county benevolent associations of New York and Brooklyn, when hearing through your paper that a famine fund was to be gotten up for our distressed people at home immediately got together and made arrangement to have a mass meeting in Cooper Union, and hand over the preceds to the American committee, and we had contracted for printing music hall, &c., the erganisations paying all expenses amounties to nearly \$2.00 As appeals have already been made, we wish to remind the readers of Tax hun that to-morrow evening. Dec. 3 a mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union. Mayor Grant will preside, and many eminent speaker will address the meeting. Bayne's band will also be in attendance. Yours very truly.

Jos D. Weldrick, P. J. Sucenan, H. A. Cuntin, David

FLYER, Press Committee. On the Down Track.

Mrs. Bingo-I see that Major Bloodscot is going from had to worse. A year age he dwelt in sumptuous back-slor spartments, and now he is living in a cenement. Binge — Herribie! We shall hear next that he has

noved over to Brooklyn. Mie Lust Request.

Tramp—Madam, you will remember that yesterday when I called upon you I had a small vial of arsenic concealed, and that you consed the poison away from me and gave me a large hunk of your pie? Kind Lady—I remember very well; and now I supose you want another piece of pie Tramp-No. I don't: I want the arreute.

The Century Magazine for December is re-markable for the number, variety, and beauty of its illustrations remarkable even for that periodical. A noticeable article is the profusely illustrated descrip ion of "Life in California Before he Gold Discovery It is by Gen. John Ridwell, who was one of the first party that went direct to California from the East and he records his experiences and observations in a highly entertaining way. Mr. Woodville itockhill's story of his journey through an unknown region of Chua will attract every reader. The more serious casay is by Dr. Lyman Abbott, who answers affirmatively the question. "Cas s Nation Have a Religion!" Through-out it is a strong and interceting number.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

As Surveyed by a Republican Philosopher,

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gastis. complacent conviction that he is the only Democrat whose importance justifies the people of their political persuasion in regarding him seriously as a candidate for the Presidency. As for Governor Hill, why, to be sure, he has the power of the party organization in New York behind him, but the presumption of Hill that he is a possible Presidential person is local and easily dismissed.

The argument has been that New York, how-

ever important, could not stand alone for Hill and Cleveland would be nominated before the roll call reached the great State. We have to invite the attention of the practical politicians to the development of a storm centre in the Democratic party—in the Ohio valler—the sentre of population of the United States. Indiana, as the real doubtfulffate, comes first, Governor Hill made a positive impression in that State, and has the support of the Democrate who lead in the party organization.

Ex.-Gov. Gray is the man Senator Voorhees wanted nominated for Vice-President with Cleveland in 1888, when at St. Louis he gave warning that there was no force in putting on Thurman. Gray is selected as the running mate of Hill, and will have the support of Voorhees and of all the Hendricks Democrats. This insures the cooperation of Indiang with New York. The delegation from the Wabash will go for Hill and Gray, and the solid South is executed to melt like a snowball before fire in the Dressnee of the unity of the two most doubtful and decisive States. The claim that the Democrate can easily win outside New York and Indiana may be heard now, but will not be heard of in the Convention.

In Oho there is a rowerful opposition to Cleveland, who never seemed to get very close to the Democracy of that State. Mr. Brice is counted a leader, but he is rather a follower, and he will not run ahend where there are no of Thurman for the Vice-Presidency was not regres and nothing to gather. The nomination of Thurman for the vice-Presidency was not represent the managers of the Democracy in Ohio. Thurman was regarded a back number—the representative of a sentiment that had no votes to show, and a personal folly and impertinence on the part of Cleveland. Such that campaign did not show that the venerable statesman was a violent factor. His threat had been cut three times in the National Convention of his party by the delegations from his own State. It has been the Democratic habit of the State for many years—more than tentor treat Thurman with personal deference and public contempt. The pa and Cleveland would be nominated before the roll call reached the great State. We have to

public contempt. The party machine is not in als hands or that of his irlends. The fact that he lavors Cleveland for a third race will not amount to a delegate.

Gov. Campbell has been looked upon as important and as a Cleveland man, but the men who made him for their own purposes can unmake him, and his Vice-Presidential aspirations will pass away quickly and utterly. He has to shoulder the responsibility for the defeat of his party at Cincinnati and in the State, even in the Democratic eyclone of the first week of this month. The Democratic machine of Ohio is not for Cleveland and Campbell, and the same indinences that lifted up Campbell will strike him down under the accusation that he has Mugwumped. He could be charged with nothing more odious in the sight of the Western Democracy, and the latest election returns condemn him. The views of the Cincinnati Enquirer, so far as they are expressed are in close sympathy with those of The New York. Sun, but the methods of putting the papers into the fight are different. The Enquirer represents in Ohio, as The Sun in New York, the dominant party element. Hill visited Ohio, and was, in the heat of the de-perate fight against McKinley, successful by a narrow margin, while Cleveland did not speak until after the election. Two-thirds of Ohio at least may be counted against the ex-President.

Kentucky has not been a happy land for Cleveland. He has never grasped her heart, or appealed to her ruling sentiments is an individual way. He has no devoted personal following in the State. The three most conspicuous Kentucky Democrats is to appland them for doing so. There must be a revolution in Kentucky, and it is difficult to believe in such possibility. Or that that State will sympathize with her neighbors across the typer. All these things were before Governor Hill in his Western trip, and he managed to put in an appearance for himself in Western Virginia. and gained the reputation there of an active and aggreed to be reputation there of an active and aggreed to be reputatio MURAT HALSTEAD.

SIGNS OF COLUMBIA'S GROWTH. Pifty-four Fellowships to be Established-

The Pensioning of Professors, Hamilton Fish presided at the Columbia Col-

ege trustees' meeting yesterday afternoon Those present were President Low Joseph W. C. Schermerhorn, Dr. Gayton, George L. Rives, Edward Mitchell, and John A resolution was adopted providing for the

establishment of twelve fellowships on or before July 1. 1891, eighteen in the following year, and twenty-four in 1893, the fellowships to be awarded by the President to applicants who give the best sign of ability and work. The competition is open to any college. The fellowships amount to \$500, and a fellow may be reappointed for three successive years.

It was resolved that professors of fifteen years' service, who are also 65 years old, shall be pensioned. Any professor who comes inside this limit may, at his own request, become a professor emeritus with half pay. Each professor shall be entitled to one years' vacation in seven years of service, on half pay.

Harold Nathan was appointed a prize tutor in the law school, Charles Guedill a fellow in civil engineering and Alexander R. Cushman a fellow in chemistry. To Dr. Penroe was voted the degree of doctor of philosophy. Thanks were voted to Alfred H. Hort for the latter's present of sulphides to the laboratory. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Duffle was made a chaplain emeritus on full pay, on account of his services as chaplain eince 1867. fore July 1, 1891, eighteen in the following

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The Crown Princess of Denmark is six feet three

A Russian millionaire is building the largest steam yacht known-1,00 tons.
A tunnel between Scotland and Ireland is discussed. thirty miles long to cost \$40,000,000 Sarah Bernhardt has fattened enough to make !

horses, is dead. He was born in Bordeaux in 1829, The Japanese army has had its first manusures Twenty thousand men were engaged in two opposin forces.

The English professional football players get as high

as \$1,000 for the season and an additional weekly salar of \$15 or \$20. Fifty thousand pounds sterling have been contributed toward the hundred thousand desired by Gan. Booth to

rodeem "darkest England" redeem "darkest England."
Mr. Mapleson, in behalf of Mr. Abbey, is said to have
offered Patti very high wazes for a professional tour in
the United States, beginning in the fall of 1891,
The new Amphytrion Club in Albemarle street is of unequalled magnificence. In respect of cooking, wine and accommedations it aspires to be the best in London

Paris to avoid any restriction by the German Govern In 1804 it will be a thousand years since Hungary was established as an independent deverament. There is a movement among the Hungarians to celebrate that anniversary with great point.

The hunting costume for women is of such a cierical

stamp that when a lady was thrown lately in Ireland a countryman runhed up with the remark. "If your river-ence will just kape along the bank a bit, there is a handy rail you might climb over." rall you might climb over."

bome years ago Lady Assington philanthropically
sent wenty-four British families to the Cape to found
an improved colony. She bought land for them, but
the result was a fullure. The men would not work, but hired the Kaffirs instead. Some died of dring, and most

nired the Kaffirs instead. Some died of drink, and most of them left for the gold fields. Politics are beginning to simmer a little in China. The Emperor lately signed an order for a tax of 110 tacle the picul on native grown optum. The Vicery of Liang Hu thereupon issued an order for a tax of 36 taels, "which rate," said he, "we have settled after mature consideration and careful observation." There has never been such an issue as this ! China The ancient and ghostly ceremony of the religious brotherhood known as " Of the Souls in Pargatory," to the Republic of Marino, was performed for the last time last month. The brothers dressed in black with masks and torches, carry a skeleton stretched on a white sheet on a bier about the town, winding up with asort of Dause Macabra. The bishops and the civil antiberities, with, it is said, the sanction of the Pops, have ordered that the dance shall never be held again.

The terpedo heat Sand Fly, 520 tous, had a narrow

scape from foundering of the Spanish coast during the gaie in which the Serpant was lost. She shipped so would have let the guns go, too, but for fear in loosen ing them the would break the ship. If the engines had

THE STRUCTURE IN YOU HAMPSHIRE. Democrata Confident of Victory in the Special Session To-day.

Coxcorn, N. H., Dec. 1.-The politicians both parties are already on hand for the battle to-morrow. The Republicans are in distress. and the Democrats are confident of victors No less than ten Republican members of th present House of Representatives have been census enumerators, and are therefore dis qualified from acting as law makers until again elected. Five more Republicans are disqualified because they have become Postmasters One Democrat is in the same box. Three other Republicans are doing other work for Uncle Sam, and two Republicans and one Democrat have died. The census and death and office holding have thus reduced the Republican ma jority from 27 to 9. To add to their discom fiture, word has been received that five Repub licans and one Democrat are physically ill—too ill, in fact to come to Concord. If this is true

licans and one Democrat are physically ill—too ill, in fact to come to Concord. If this is trus the Republicans in the lower House will have a majority of only five; so narrow a margin that the Democrats asy a Democratic Clerk is not out of the possibilities.

The Republicans are facing another trouble in consequence of the course taken by Clerk Dickey in the matter of his resignation. The pressure brought to bear upon him to resign came from leaders of the Republican party, and it is understood that he made the possibly natural mistake when he yielded thereto of forwarding his communication, signifying a decision to take himself out of the way, to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, instead of to the Speaker of the House, where it should have gone. As a result a question has been raised as to whether, under the cjroumstances, he has actually resigned. It is claimed that the Chairman of the State Committee is no more authorized to receive and accept the resignation than is any private individual, and that having received it, he cannot transmit it to the Speaker or dispose of it in any way to make it valid or operative.

There have been no developments that seem to indicate the intentions of either party with reference to legislation. It is quite apparent, however, that any scheme to pass bills, either instructing the Clerk as to how he shall make up the roil of the next House or to affect the disputed rights of certain classes of members elect to their seats, will meet with oppealion from members of the Republican party, though whether to an entent that will cause its defeat

from members of the Republican part whether to an extent that will cause cannot be foretold at this time.

RUN ON A NATIONAL BANK.

Depositors of the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia Bemand Their Money.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.-Ever since the fall ure of Barker Bros. & Co., rumor has been rife concerning the stability of a number of private banking houses in this city. Then came the failure of B. K. Jamison & Co., and the general feeling of uneasiness became greater, and finally whispers affecting the credit of a national bank began to spread about. On Saturnite shape, and the name of one bank that was supposed to be in trouble was freely mentioned on the street. The afternoon papers took the subject up, and, although they did not mention the name of the bank, they stated that a national bank was supposed to be in trouble. To-day, when the Keystone National Bank opened its doors, a long line of depositors began to gather, and soon a heavy run was being made on the bank. As the day advanced the crowd grew greater, and by afternoon from 500 to 400 persons were strung out around the paying teller's window awaiting their turn to receive their money. So far every check that has been presented has been paid. President Marsh and Cashier Hays say that the bank is perfectly able to meet every demand made upon it, and that its assets are largely in excess of its liabilities. The largest depositor of the bank is the city of Philadeliphia, which has a balance there of nearly \$400,000. This money, which, if withdrawn, might cause the bank some emberrasquent, will be allowed to remain on deposit. City Treasurer Bardsley said this afternoon that he would not withdraw the money, as the officers of the bank having assured him of its solvency, he considered it his duty to support the bank as far as possible. The Clearing House Committee held a meeting this morning, but whether any action was taken in regard to assisting the Keystone Bank cannot be learned, as all information on the subject is refused at the Clearing House.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the doors of the bank were closed. At that hour 200 depositors were inside the building, and quite a crowd was outside. Cashier Hayes said that the amount paid out during the day aggregated about \$350,000. The bank's deposits average, it is said, \$1,200,000. After a meeting of the directors this afternoon Vice-President Granville B. Haines, a prominent merchant of this city, accompanied by a brother director, left the building, and later on returned, bringing with them a large sum of money, said to be \$500,000. Which had been, it is said, furnished by the Clearing House Association. Ba supposed to be in trouble was freely mentioned on the street. The afternoon papers took the

Secretary Tracy's Dinner to the Brasilians. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.-Secretary Tracy gave the Admiral and senior officers of the Brazillan squadron. Secretary Blaine. Gen. Mr. Sevellon Brown, Chief Clerk of the State Department, and the Brazilian Minister were the only guests outside of the officers of the Navy Department. The table was in the second reception room, and is circular in form, the ond reception room, and is circular in form, the centre being devorated with a sea of ferns, in which the Brazilian ship Aquidaban is represented as receiving and being received by the Philadelphia. At 10 o'clock a reception was given to the distinguished guests, which was largely attended by naval officers how in Washington and their lamilies.

The Brazilians have decided to postpone their departure for New York until Wednesday morning, in order to give a banquet Tuesday evening to those gentlemen in Washington who have contributed to their entertainment

Cruise of the Bear in Bearing Sea,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- A telegram was reselved at the Treasury Department to-day from Cant Healy, commanding the revenue steamer Bear, announcing the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco yesterday, twelve days from Behring Sea, with all well on board, sayfrom Behring Sea, with all well on board, saying: "No evidence of marauders at seal islands; no vessels sighted therefrom since Sept. 15 at St. George and Sept. 1 at St. Paul. Bear sighted one vessel, presumably ontward bound whaler, south of St. George. Oct. 25. Have seen no vessel since during stay about jalands of three weeks after relieving steamer Bertha, Had constant succession of gales from northeast to southwest. Landing was rarely practicable anywhere on islands. Rookeries were amply protected by weather and by armed watchmen. Treasury agents assert themselves amply able to guard polygries. Seals rapidly amply able to guard rockeries. Seals rapidlesving St. Paul. Nearly all gone from 8 George."

Baltimore's Ship Channel.

Baltimore, Dec. 1.—Col. William P. Craig-hill, the distinguished United States engineer, who for many years has had charge of the improvements to the channel of Baltimore, will open proposals for completing the ship chanopen proposals for completing the ship chan-nel leading to the harbor at this city. When the improvement is finished it will mark the completion of a work of vast importance, which was begun nearly forty years ago. It is in-tended to widen all the divisions of the ship channel to 600 feet. The depth will be 27 feet at mean low water. The appropriation for the work by Congress at its last session was \$340,-000, but it was also provided that should that sum not be sufficient, such contracts as may be desirable may be entered into by the Secre-tary of War for the completion of the work and be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law.

Mrs. Harrison in Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1 .- Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President, arrived from Washington at noon. She left Washington for Indianapolis noon. She left Washington for Indianapolis on Saturday morning, but stopped off at Altoona in order to avoid travelling on Sunday. Mrs. Harrison will remain in the city for a week at the residence of her sun-in-law, Mr. Robert McKee. During this time she will visit a number of her triends, and on Thursday afternoon there will be a reception at the McKee residence. When Mrs. Harrison returns to Washington she will be accommended by Mrs. McKee and children and by Miss Miller, daughter of the Attorney-General.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 1 .- Aunt Patty Richardson of Bethel, in Windsor county, is the last sursiver of the widows of revolutionary soiders. She has nearly completed her 91st year, but is to-day a brisk and active womas, who prides herself upon good housekeeping. Her hustand was Godfrey Richardson, a native of Cambridge, Mass., who fought at the battle of Ennker Hill, and was a terward a surgeon in the patriot army. Mrs. Richardson draws a widow's pension.

A Widow of a Revolutionary Soldier.

HAVANA. Dec. 1.-Senor Antonio Vento, the owner of the Camacho estate, has been kidnarped rear Batabano, thirty-five miles from this city by bandits. Troops were sent in pur-suit of the outlaws. The soldiers came upon the band twice and shots were exchanged, but up to last reports senor Vento had not been rescued.

NEW SURPACE ROADS PROJECTED.

A Cress.town Ballway to Res The Central Park—Another Subarter Com-The projectors of the East River, Central Park and North River Railroad Company sppeared before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The route of the proposed road is from the East River at Fifty-fourth street to Avenue A, thence up Avenue A to Eighty-fourth or Eighty-fifth street, where it will connect with the Central Park transverse road. On the west side the road will run through Eighty-sixth street to Ninth avenue, and thence to Seventy-ninth

street and the North River.

Those who oppose the road assert that the company has not obtained the consent of one-Eighty-fourth street or East Eighty-fifth street.

half of the property owners in either East Eighty-fourth street or East Eighty-fourth street or East Eighty-fifth street. Henry F. Lippoid said that he had heard of a rival company known as the Fifth street. Astoria and Central Park Railroad Company, which proposes to build a road through Avenue A and connect, it with the transverse road through Central Park. The hearing was adjourned isdefinitely.

The proposed grant of a franchise to the New York City and Suburban Surface Hailroad Company was discussed in the Mayor soffice yesterday. The company wants to lay tracks from the eastern junction of 164th street and Eighth avenue, across Macomb's Dam bridge, through Jeroms, Bedgwick, and Burnside avenues to Woodiawn Cemetery, connecting with High Bridge and Fordham landings. Among those who appeared in favor of the road were ex-Mayor Edson, Col. E. T. Wood and M. R. Powell. Mr. John E. Eustis objected strongly to the branch road from Burnside avenue passing near his residence. He also thought that the franchise would not bring so good a price now as it would when there should be more people living, in the neighborhood.

Mayor Grant thought that if the franchise was sold now the company might stand some of the cost of paving. He asked if the company would be willing to run cars on a schedule made up by the Board of Aldermen. Col. Wood said that the Board had a right to regulate these matters.

LYMPH ON ITS WAY HERE.

Six Rooms at Mt. Sinhi Set Apart for

A quantity of Prof. Koch's lymph, it is expected will reach this city in the mail on the North German Lloyd steamship Werra. It was sent by Prof. Koch himself to Dr. Abraham Jacobi. It has been arranged to experiment with the lymph at the Mount Sinal Hospital. Six rooms in the hospital building at Sixtyseventh street and Lexington avenue have been set apart for the use of Dr. Jacobi and Dr. H. Newton Heineman, who will assist him

Dr. H. Newton Heineman, who will assist him in the experiments. Dr. Jacobi is a consulting physician of the hospital, and Dr. Heineman is a visiting physician.

Six patients, it is said, have already been esciented to be experimented on, but the name of only one is known. He is Edward Schreyer, He came to the hospital six weeks ago, and has been treated there since. His disease is said not to have fully developed, although the doctors will not say anything about him.

Dr. Jacobi said last night that he did not know how much of the lymph he would get. It might be a drop, he said, and might be a teaspoonful: it surely would not tell when he intended making the first experiment. He is disinclined to discuss the experiments until they shall be over. Then if they have succeeded or failed the facts will be made public. The lymph, it is said, is affected by atmospheric changes. After it arrives it may be necessary to put it through some course of preparation before it can be used. It will be accompanied by a description of its exact appearance when in condition to use, and full instructions how to prepare it if any preparation is necessary, and how to use it after it is prepared.

Dr. Paul Gibler of the Pasteur Institute says Dr. Paul Gibler of the Pasteur Institute says he expects the lymph which he sent for to ar rive early next week, and then experiment will be made at the institue.

The Clipper Ship E. B. Sutten and Two

There was a tangle of river and ocean craft off the Battery yesterday morning that was un-done in the usual way-by a collision. The clipper ship E. B. Sutton was coming out of the East River in tow of the tug America. A big Albany tow, seven boats long, like a jointed water snake, was winding around the Battery, and the tug Buffalo was escorting two

tery, and the tug Buffalo was escorting two
Eric Railroad floats from the North to the
East River. Beveral ferryboats and tugs were
also in the neighborhood.

There was a spasm of toots in many tones
and a jaughing of bells, and everybody tried to
get out of everybody else's way. The two
floats ran into the bow of the ship, carrying
away her martengales ind damaging her stem.
The ship's bow rammed a big hole in one of
the floats. She began to fill, and would have
sunk if the tug Mutual hadn't gone to her and
pumped her out with a line of hose. Assisted
by the tug Byray, the Mutual towed the disabled float back to Jersey City. The Buffalo
went on her way with the undamaged float,
and the ship dropped anchor off Tompkinsville,
Staten Island.

The punctured float had ten loaded care

Staten Island.

The punctured float had ten loaded cars aboard. The hiutual Towboat Company, which owns the tug Mutual, libelled the float and cars for salvage.

THE PURST BIRMARCE.

She is the Largest Steamship Ever Butl in Gormany.

The Fürst Bismarck, sister ship to the Nor mannia of the Hamburg-American line, and the fourth twin-screw vessel of the line's plendid fleet, was saunched on Saturday last at Stettin. As the versel glided into the River

at Stettin. As the vessel gilded into the River Oder the Countess Bismarck Enisphoff, a near relative of Prince Bismarck, baptized her in this language: "I bestow upon these the immortal name of Furst Bismarck. Sail on, and bring honor to thy constructors and blessings to thy owners."

The Fürst Bismarck was built by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company. She is the largest steamship ever constructed in Germany. She is 510 feet long, 574 feet wide, and 38 feet deep. She measures 12,000 tons, and her twin engines are expected to develop 16,000 horse power. Her guaranteed speed is twenty knots. She will make her first trip in April.

A Hint to the Grand Insulations.

The Grand Jury for the December term of the General Sessions was sworn in yesterday before Judge Martine. Kilian Van Rensselasr is foreman. In his charge to the Grand Jury Judge Martine coincided with THE EVEN-ING BUN, which recently secured substantial reforms on Blackwell's Island by its exposure

reforms on Blackwell's Island by its exposure of the abuses existing in the branch hospital there, as to the proper way for the Grand Jury to inspect Blackwell's Island.

"If you conclude, gentlemen," he said, "to yisit the public institutions on Blackwell's Island, go early in the term, so that you may have an opportunity to consider and recommend any needed reforms there. If you go there is no necessity of advertising your intention to go, so that the institutions may be cleaned up and everything made ready to receive you. Go unannounced, so that you may see the true condition of those institutions. I have never believed that any good came of junketing expeditions on the part of the Grand Jury."

The Grand Jury that confirmed all of The The Grand Jury that confirmed all of The Evening Sun's allegations of mismanagement on Blackwell's Island went unannounced.

The Election Fraud Trials.

The fourth of the seventeen Jersey City Election Boards under indictment for ballot-box stuffing was called for trial in the Court of Gensions yesterday. The defendants are John J. Miller, John Green, Francis Whelan, and Patrick J. Kennedy who constituted the Elec-Patrick J. Kennedy who constituted the Election Board of the First precinct, Second district. This is known as the tugboat precinct, as it takes in the river front, and at every election a great many voters are recorded from tugboats. George W. Young of Newark, general manager of a tugboat line, listened to a number of names recorded as having voted from his boats. He said that none of the men man employed on his boats. Morris Ryan, assistant manager of the McWilliams line, and William Hooker, superintendent of the Empire Transportation Company, gave similar testimony. The trial will continue to-day,

The Brazilian battleship Aquidaban looked

as dirty yesterday as it is possible for a manof-war to look when she is being coaled up. or-war to look when she is being coaled up. Two canalboats were moored alongside, to port and starboard, just forward of the gangways, and all hands that were able to work in the coid, raw wind that blew shovelied the coal down into the bunkers. An officer on the quarter deck said the men were suffering from the cold weather very much, but none of them was actually ill yet. They expect to sail on Saturday.

The Aguldaban Takes Coal.

Fassett Goes to North Carolina. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- Senator Fassett left for Asheville to-night. He will return to New for Asheville to-hight. He wan return to new York in about a week. This evening Gen. An-son G. McCook. Secretary of the Senator Alexe a dinner in his bonor, at which Senator Hiscock and others of the liespublican members of the New York delegation were present.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TARKING ABOVE In two years another college is expected to

come to the front in football and take the place of Princeton as representative of New Jersey, This is Rutgers College, situated at New Brunswick and backed by the Hertzog Theological Seminary, from which it can draw athletic recruits. It is an ancient institution dating from before the Revolutionary war. when dating from before the Revolutionary war, when it was called King's College. One of the graduates has presented the students with a large, level piece of ground, which is to be fitted up in the best style for training and public games. Subscription papers are being passed around by the alumni and are filled up generously. By next April the college will have a complete training ground for all sorts of athletic sports, and the ambition of the students is to displace Princeton and give Yale and Harvard a fairer tackle than 32 to 0. Rugers ranks as a small college; but it has a State agricultural department, and turns out some big mes.

Gen. Weston and Roosevelt Schuyler have given a memorable dinner, at their house in Forty-sixth street, in honor of the inauguration of the association for the production of the works of American composers. It is a bachelor house, luxuriously furnished. The entire dinner-which included chicken consommé, stewed terrapin, a vol-au-vent of sweetbreads and call brains, a salmi of grouse, canliflower au gratin, and Hhode Island turkey stuffed with obestuits and truffice—was prepared and cooked by M. Jacustot, a noted epicure, and the Hon. Thomas J. Miller, the epicurean monarch of the Manhattan Club, and was in marvellons exhibition of the science of the cuisine. Before and after the dinner Befor Agramonte played wagnerian selections and Geu. Weston sang from "Tannhauer," and the music was as good as the meu. Much of the falk was musical, and, among other good thangs, an important composition by Mo-Dowell of Boston was promised for the next composers concert. sommé, stewed terrapin, a vol-au-vent of

A. J. Mountenay Jephson, the companion of Stanley, has been engaged to deliver before the Lotos Club on Wednesday evenings a new lecture series entitled "Personal Reminis-censes of the Time We Were in the Forest Up to the Date When We Met Emin Pasha." the lectures are as long as the title. Past Grand Master Lawrence, who is the Fresident of the Letos Club, will have to call the members from labor to refreshments several times during the evening. The lectures begin at 9 P. M., and each member is turniahed with two tickste for gnesta. This jecture series is part of a movement of the Lotos Club to recover from the lethargy caused by the loss of its sinking fund and its involvment in heavy debta, and to reaser its position as a literary club. It has been badly cripoled during recent years, not only financially, but, by the establishment of the Lambs' and Players' Clubs, and a desermined effort is now to be made to recain its lost ground, and lead a new and better life. the lectures are as long as the title. Past Grand

Judge Bedford, who was the first County the recent election, was also the first to send in has been the headquarters of the County leaders aince Hubert O. Thompson left the Blossom Club. The example of the little Judge was guickly followed, and even Bishard Conningham, the Fresident of the Amsterdam, has resigned. The club is to be reorganized and incorporated after being divested of its political qualifications, but except as a political club it seems to have no reason for existence. The title of Amsterdam is too good to be wasted upon a small slub; the club house is centrally located and in excellent condition, and if some buddit g Meallister would take charge of the incorporated institution it might have a future. But there are aiready too many social clubs in New York, and several of the oldest are languishing for want of new members. has been the headquarters of the County lead-

Wagers of two to one are now offered that Sucal will not finish his contemplated fastfasts in London and on the Continent is maliciously accounted for by the fact that he was not watched night and day, and it is stated that never before was his indispensable elixir that never before was his indispensable clixir submitted to chemical analysis. But there is a reason for his failure here which does not impurn his good faith. "The cause of it may be the climate." said a physician. "The porular phrase. "Tates it out of a person, precisely describes New York weather. In Europe, and especially in London, there is a sustenance in the air itself; but here the atmosphere dries and burns the blood, which has to be constantly replenished. The rapid decrease in the strength of Succi is, on the one hand, an indication that his fast is genuine; and, on the other hand, a hint that he cannot keep it up in this highly oxygenated climate."

fluence of example," and here is one of them. The proprietor of a large mercantile establishment in this city strides loftly acres its floors and through its various departments daily looking after things. His stride i strong and impressive, and it is a curious factihat, in and impressive, and it is a curious facthat, in the course of years, this stride has cope to be unconsciously copied by all the employees in his establishment. The heads of departments imitate his example by striding rapidly across the floor; so do the clerks of every story; so do the boys in training it clerk-ships. Some of them formerly waiked about in a shuffling way or in other dublots ways; but, after a while, all of them stride in the proprietor's style. Even a couple of smining typewriters in the establishment showby their movements that they have felt the insuence of his strident example.

"I assure you," said the doctor, " physicians do a great deal of work without pay. There are emergency cases that must often be treated for nothing. Every doctor has scores of relatives who do not expect bills for his services. The clergy are and to be free patients. There are poor people and shabby patients. There are poor people and shabby genteel people who have not much to give for fees. A medical man is sure to have scores of esteemed friends who would be offended if he charged them full rives. Then all kinds of folks with all sorts if aliments seek a few words of advice and a prescription at cost price, which is cheap enough. Do you know of any other business in which there is as much gratuitous labor as in the medical profession? Then it is pretty had to spend every day of one's life with suffered whe groan under innumerable complaints, all of which can never be cured."

Louis Fagan, superintendent of the print department of the British Museum, has been in town. He says that he intend to return to England by way of Australia. He has in his department original drawings by Michael Angelo. Raphael, and other oldmasters, and regrets that it was impossible to ring some of recrets that it was impossible to bring some of them with him to show to acqiaintaness in the New World. Mr. Fagan was asked as to the popularity of the novel arrangement of opening the British Museum at mark. He said that very few people had availed themselves of the privilegs, but he believed that the museum should be kept open at all impes and he was not disheartened by the pomiar neglect, which he attributed to the slowness of the British nature. "Why." said hr. Fagan, "there are many people of education and refinement who have lived all their twee in London and have never been inside the British Museum. I apprehend that it will take at least ten years for the fact of the evening opening to benetrate practically to the knowledge of the class who will ultimately some at night. They may now be aware that the masseum is open; but they do not yet vening its advantages."

Remarks on sleep, by a sound deeper.

Remarks on sleep, by a sound sleeper: "A man may sleep soundly in a saw-mill, and it is a fact equally well mown that one may be awakened from the deepest alumber by the outery of an lifant. It does not appear that stillness is essental to promote sleep; what does seem to be nose-sary is that the surrounding condition. whether sary is that the surrounding condition, where it be of silence or of sound, shall confinue ubstantially unbroken. A man might not seep well in a boiler stop, but the reason for hat would be not the amount of noise made three but its intermittent irregularity. If it were possible for a man to sleep in two or more boiler shops at once it would probably beall right, for then there would be noise enought of make the clanger practically continuous. Of sawmills, those operated with circular saws are the most conductvo to sleep; there is sooting slumber in the song of the circular saws. To a fired man sleep comes sasily in a planting mill; the cadenced hum of the whirring knives is restful. There are men who may sleep disabituity lulled by rustling leaves, and yet be awakened by the desper quiet when the sugmer breezes cease to blow, and there are others who are always restless sleepers in the quiet country, and who hasten back to the soothing accustomed noises of the city."

Incorporated to Preserve Sunday as the

Articles of incorporation of the American Sabbath Union were siled yesterday in the County Clerk's office. Its object is to preserve the Sabbath as a day of rest and worship. The promoters named in the papers are Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Gen. C. O. Howard, J. F. Hurat, John Wanamaker, James M. King, Edward G. Andrews, Robert S. McArthur, August C. Wedekind, Leighton Williams, Bobert C. Alexander, Wm. E. Worrall, Noah Davis, Alexander, Bacon, George S. Mott, Robert Graham, Samuel H. Virgin, Samuel C. Brown, and Robert M. Somerville.